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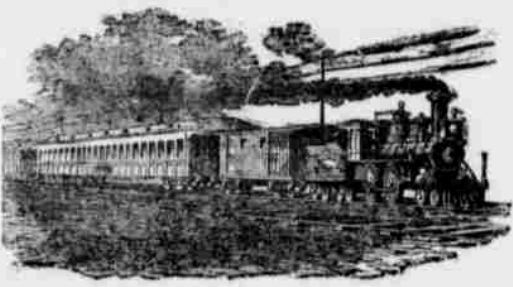
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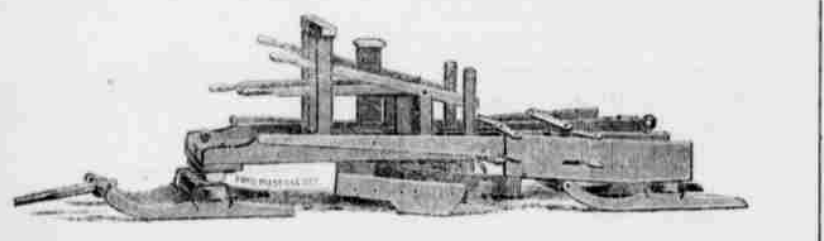
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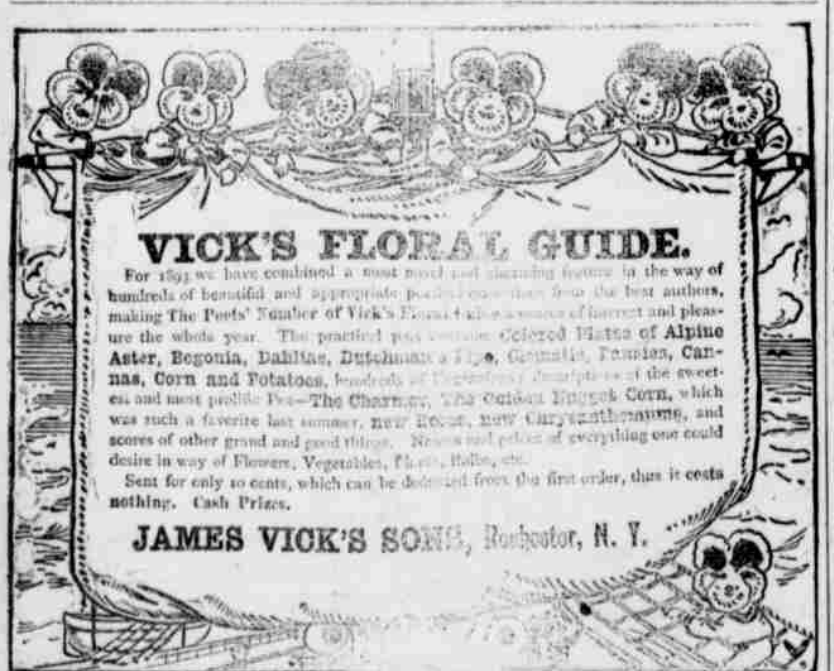
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THE DEWEY SNOW PLOW.



THE OLD RELIABLE—used from Duluth to Saginaw. One team and one man can easily handle it. Goes on any ordinary tote sleigh. Cuts the hardest ice, or slips like a fish through the deepest snow. Orders promptly filled. Send for circular.

F. S. Dewey,
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VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.

For those who desire a most beautiful and successful display in the way of flowers, this book is a most valuable aid. It contains a full and complete list of the best flowers for the season, with a full description of each, and a full list of the best florists in the country. It is a most valuable aid to the florist, and a most valuable aid to the home.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

One for each County.

COAL!

How would you like to make in six months from \$500 to \$2,000 and more, besides your regular income? You can easily do so by accepting the exclusive agency of the Room Renting Co. for your County. Rooms and Board Furnished World's Fair Visitors. No advance payment required of patrons secured by you. Responsible parties only need apply. Write for particulars, if you mean business.

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ALPENA ARGUS.

J. C. VIALI, Publisher & Proprietor
\$1 PER YEAR.

Largest Circulation and Best Advertising Medium in Alpena County.

Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1893.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democrats of Michigan will meet in state convention at the Auditorium, in the City of Detroit, on Tuesday, February 28, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and two candidates for regents of the university, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. Each county in the state will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for Governor at the last general election, and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes, but no county shall have less than two delegates in the convention. Under the rule long adhered to, all delegates must be residents of the counties which they represent in the convention.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day of the convention, at quarters to be hereafter designated by the central committee, to recommend persons for service in the organization of the convention. Each district is entitled to one vice-president of the convention and one member each of the committee on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions.

All electors who are in sympathy with the principles expressed in the party declaration, who have voted in the caucus with the Democratic party, who find themselves desirous of associating with it in the future and who sympathize with its principles, although not heretofore identified with its party name, are cordially invited to participate in the caucus for the election of delegates to this convention.

Alpena county is entitled to six delegates.

DANIEL J. CAMPBELL, Chairman.
FRANK H. HOSFORD, Secretary.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention will be held at the Common Council Room, on the 21st day of February, 1893, to select six delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held at Detroit, February 28, to place in nomination one candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court and two candidates for Regents of the University. Also to select six delegates to attend the Judicial convention, when called. And also to select a candidate for County Commissioner of Schools of this county, and to transact such other business as shall come before the convention.

Each ward and township will be entitled to six delegates.

Dated Alpena, February 7th, 1893.

VICTOR C. BROWN,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.
J. W. MISTON,
Secretary.

The insane asylum at Dover, New Hampshire, was destroyed by fire on the 9th, and 44 of the inmates perished in the flames.

A great many millions of dollars of American gold have been shipped causing much uneasiness in the to Europe this year, and is money markets of this country.

The Prohibition State convention will be held at Lansing, February 22d, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University.

The leading Republican paper of St. Louis, Mo., wants soft coal put on the free list, so as to batter down the tariff on soft coal. As regards the tariff on soft coal, that paper is Democratic.

It is quite evident now that the next U. S. Senate will not be controlled by the Republicans. Four State legislatures have yet to select senators, and the result is likely to be Democrats, 45; Republicans, 39; Populists, 4.

After nearly 20 years of a most wretched life with a worthless husband, Nellie Grant Sartoris has been released and set free, to be happy in her after years, if possible, by the death (which came only too late) of Algernon C. Sartoris.

The People's party held their State convention at Ionia, on the 9th, and nominated the following ticket: For Justice of the Supreme Court, Edward S. Grece, of Detroit; For Regents of the State University, Byron L. Ashley, of Jackson, and Myron O. Graves, of Petoskey.

At the coming State convention the Democracy of Genesee county propose to present the name of Hon. Geo. H. Durand as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Durand is certainly an able jurist, and if he should receive the nomination he would undoubtedly give much strength to the ticket.

The Kalamazoo Gazette is booming Hon. Wm. G. Howard, of that city for the Democratic nomination as candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and says: "He is in the full prime of middle aged manhood, 46 years old, possessed of an even, judicial temperament, accustomed to patient industry and, with a large professional experience, he is admirably equipped for the arduous labors a position on the bench of the Michigan Supreme Court would exact."

It takes eighty men and women to make a postage stamp. First the white paper is cut into sheets large enough for a hundred stamps. The stamps on each sheet are counted twenty-six times to make sure the number is correct. The printer counts and passes the sheet to the gummer; the gummer gums the back, and having counted, gives it to the perforator, who divides the stamps by rows of little holes, not forgetting to count. It is surprising how quickly and accurately the

hands can work. Seven hundred millions of postage stamps are made every year in the United States.—Ex.

Weekend on Silver.

Congressman T. A. E. Weadock has been interviewed on the subject of silver, and expresses his position as follows:

"The law commonly known as the Sherman act authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver at the market price in gold to the extent of 4,500,000 ounces per month. The Secretary had a discretion as to the amount under that which he might purchase, but this discretion he has not exercised, but has bought silver to outside limit each month. We have been buying silver as a commodity since that law went into effect. The result is the restoration of silver to its proper place as money has been delayed, silver has been depreciated by the discrimination against it, gold has appreciated, and the business interests of the country have been alarmed by the accumulation of silver bullion, the certificates for which 'payable in coin' means payment in gold. No wonder the Democratic platform denounces the Sherman law as a 'cowardly makeshift.' I want to see the silver bullion now in the treasury coined into standard silver dollars, and I will vote to repeal the Sherman law as a bar to the restoration of silver to its rightful place in the currency of the country. I believe in gold, silver and paper good as either, issued by the general government in sufficient volume for the legitimate demands of trade."

Official Count of the Presidential Votes.

A ceremony that was of great interest to Democrats all over the country took place at Washington on the 8th. It was the counting of the votes cast by the Presidential Electors, and the declaration, by the two houses of Congress, that Grover Cleveland had been elected President of the United States, and Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President.

The Senate and House of Representatives assembled in joint convention in the hall of the latter, with the present Vice-President presiding. The returns of the presidential votes from the various states were opened and publicly read, and the result made known, as follows: For President, Grover Cleveland, 277; Benjamin Harrison, 145; Jas. B. Weaver, 22. For Vice-President, Adlai E. Stevenson, 277; William L. Fairbank, 145; James G. Field, 22.

The total vote was 444, and 238 votes were necessary to elect President and Vice-President. The Democratic candidates received 54 more votes than were required.

Although the election took place on the 8th of last November, yet, owing to the peculiar and antiquated system of electing a President and Vice-President in use in this country, the question was not legally decided until the eighth of the present month. There was no law to compel an elector to vote for Cleveland, Harrison or Weaver. Each elector could have voted, as far as law is concerned, for any person he desired.

It is to be hoped that it will not be many years before the antiquated electoral system is abolished, and the President and Vice-President elected by the direct vote of the people.

For Regents of State University.

The Democrats of Allegan county will again present the name of Albert Lipper for one of the regents of the university to the coming state convention. Mr. Lipper is eminently fitted for the place, having a classical as well as thorough business education. Born in Westphalia in 1855, and after graduating from the Jacobson college in the duchy of Brunswick in 1871, he emigrated to this country. Visiting friends here, he was induced to remain, and has been a resident ever since. When accepting a subordinate position in a dry goods house he began his business career with twenty dollars previously saved, adding to his wages by giving French and German lessons, having at one time over fifty pupils. Today Mr. Lipper is proprietor of the leading dry goods house in the city; liberal, and identified with every enterprise of the town. He is prominent in society circles. The K. of P., Odd Fellows, and K. O. T. M., have frequently elected him to their state conventions. To every political office nominated he has been elected, and is at present school inspector and member of the village council. Two years ago his name was presented and would have been nominated, but for Judge Champin's nomination being from the same district. Mr. Lipper is a strong card in this section; known and respected by all parties and will surely, if nominated, bring Allegan county in the Democratic column.—Allegan Democrat, Feb. 8.

A Good Appointment.

In naming Judge Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, as Justice Lamar's successor on the Supreme Bench of the United States, President Harrison not only made an excellent selection, but deserves full credit for having thrown aside partisanship in deference to the wishes of the people, as so unmistakably expressed at the last national election. This action was all the more praiseworthy because of the pressure brought to bear by ultra Republicans who wanted the appointment made by Mr. Harrison only because of their desire to prevent the selection of a Democrat. In this connection it is but fair to say that all of President Harrison's judicial appointments, with the single exception of Judge Woods, who was favored as payment of a political obligation, have been highly commendable. He has given to the Supreme Bench Shiras, Brewer and Brown, now supplementing the list by the naming of Judge Jackson. The latter, like his predecessor, is a representative of the south, a clean, able, broad-minded, liberal man, a learned lawyer, a distinguished and fearless judge. He will bring to the bench a profound knowledge of the law, a thorough acquaintance with the practice, and the fruits of long experience. The objections that have been urged to his appointment only served to emphasize his peculiar fitness for the place, and those who have opposed him joined in lauding his high qualifications.

Judge Jackson has a large circle of friends in Michigan who appreciate his sterling worth and are grateful that the exalted position was so worthily bestowed.—Free Press.

Telegraphing Without a Wire.

Among the recent developments of electricity, attention should be carefully given to a series of experiments of a very interesting character which have been carried out by Mr. Preece, the chief engineer and electrician to the English Postoffice Department. The site for the trials was at Lavernock, near Cardiff, and the problem to be solved was to make telegraphic communication to the Island of Flat Holme, in the Bristol Channel, three miles distant, without having any direct communication by wire between the two stations. The principle of the method may be very simply stated. The wire on shore was about a mile long, and the wire on the island was parallel to the shore line and about half as long. Powerful currents were transmitted through the wire on shore. There was no connection between this and the wire on the island, save such as was provided through earth, air, water and the all-prevailing ether. Through this last an inductive influence is conveyed by which the shore current is enabled to produce a feeble sympathetic current in the parallel wire three miles away. It seems quite possible that this interesting result is destined to have important practical bearings. The inductive action will take place notwithstanding the interposition of obstacles opaque to light. A thick fog does not, it seems, offer any hindrance to the transmission of the electrical influence, and it may well be that some development of the present experiment will lead to the perfection of appliances which will be of profound importance to navigation.—Ex.

The Macabees Close a Most Prosperous Year—100,000 Members.

Among the 700 Macabees of January 1st, 1891, there may have been some who dreamed of the time when the Order would number its 100,000 members, when it would become a power among the fraternal beneficiary organizations of the land in their mission of protecting the widow and the fatherless. This is no longer a dream, but a reality. They began the year 1893 with a membership of 99,318, fourth in numerical strength among the great organizations composing the National Fraternal Congress, and enjoying greater prosperity than ever before. The history of this Order has been a most remarkable one, even from the day of its birth, but the year 1892 eclipses all that have gone before, as the following statement of its business will show:

The membership Jan. 1st, 1892, was: Supreme Tent, K. O. T. M., 24,040; Great Camp for Michigan, 31,112; Ladies of the Macabees, 7,900.

Total, 63,052.

The membership Jan. 1st, 1893, was: Supreme Tent, K. O. T. M., 39,878; Great Camp for Michigan, 46,940; Ladies of the Macabees, 12,500.

Total, 99,318.

A net gain during the year of 36,966 members.

Since January 1st, 1892, there had been a net gain of 674 subordinate branches of the Order, making the total number of tents and hives at the present time 1,924.

In the Supreme Tent 170 death claims have been paid during the year, amounting to \$314,765, and 31 disability claims, amounting to \$6,000.

In the great camp for Michigan 198 death claims amounting to \$295,255, and 101 disability claims amounting to \$5,700; while the Ladies of the Macabees have paid out during the year for death claims \$22,000, making the total expenditures during the year for death and disability claims as follows:

Supreme Tent, \$320,750; Great Camp, 300,955; Ladies of the Macabees, 22,000.

Total, \$648,711.

One of the most gratifying results of the year is that this large amount of money and great number of death and disability claims have been paid at less expense to the members than in the year previous, one assessment less being called in 1892 than in 1891. The deaths have been less than five to each 1,000 members. This is a very low rate for an organization of its age, and evidences the care taken in the selection of its members.

The cost to members under 35 years of age in the Supreme Tent during the past year, exclusive of Tent dues, was \$6 for each \$1,000 of life benefits carried; at 45 years it was \$9 per \$1,000.

In the Great Camp it was \$8 for \$1,000 at the age of 35, and \$9.50 at the age of 45.

These figures are less than one-fourth what life benefits would have cost in the Old Life Insurance Companies, while the Macabees furnished disability benefits arising from sickness, injury or old age, in addition to life benefits, without extra charge—the figures above quoted covering cost of all these benefits for the year. It is little wonder that it has grown so rapidly, when it offers such advantages to the people at so low a cost.

The total amount of death and disability claims paid by the Order since its organization to Jan. 1st, 1893, is \$1,512,587.75, every claim being paid immediately on presentation of proper proofs.

The Order is now established in 29 states and provinces, and growing more rapidly than any other similar society of the country, as is shown by its business for December, when it received over 4,500 applications for membership and organized over 60 subordinate branches.

Its membership must be composed largely of young men, as we find the

The Hawaii Question.

About 2,000 miles from San Francisco is a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. They were once known as the Sandwich Islands, but now as the Hawaii Islands. Their principal product is sugar, of which about 300,000,000 pounds are made yearly. The market for the sugar is in this country, and Americans control the business. Before raw sugar was made free the business was very profitable, as the Hawaii sugar was entered free and thus had an advantage over other foreign sugars of 24 cents per pound.

Recently the Queen of Hawaii issued a promulgation depriving foreigners of the right of franchise. A revolution ensued, the foreigners took possession of the government and sent a deputation to this country, asking to have the islands annexed to the United States. Since the revolution a force of armed men were landed from the U. S. war steamer Boston, and the American flag was hoisted above the government building.

Most of the foreigners are Americans, and it appears the sugar question is at the bottom of the revolution. If this country annexes the islands, then, under the present tariff law, the sugar growers of Hawaii will get the sugar bonus provided by the McKinley tariff bill, and of course sugar growing would be again immensely profitable for the American speculators in Hawaii.

The islands contain about 6,000 square miles, and the population is about 90,000, of which 1,344 are Americans. The value of the sugar estates in 1890 is placed at \$33,347,690, of which Americans owned \$24,735,010. The debt of the islands is \$3,000,000, and if this country should annex them, the debt will have to be paid by America, and will constitute the purchase price. The imports in 1890 amounted to nearly \$7,000,000, most of which came from this country. Since the passage of the McKinley tariff law the exports have decreased about 50 per cent.

A REMARKABLE RECORD!

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Its membership must be composed largely of young men, as we find the

average age of the members is about 33 years. This is undoubtedly one great reason for its low rate of mortality and benefit, and is one of its valuable features, one that strongly recommends it to all classes.

Its equitable plan, careful and conservative methods, immediate payment of all just claims, enterprising, yet economical management, and the zeal and ability displayed by its executive officers, have won for it the commanding place it occupies to-day in the estimation of all who have become acquainted with its work. That it is destined in the near future to become the leading beneficiary order of the country there seems little doubt.

Council Proceedings.

The Common Council of the city of Alpena, met in regular session, at the Council Room, February 13th, 1893, and was called to order at 7:30 o'clock, P. M., by the Mayor.

Present, Andrew Harshaw, Mayor; Wm. A. McDonald, Recorder, and Aldermen Alpena, Blackley, White, Bowden, Wixson, Campbell, Munton, Daoust and Englefield.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Alderman Placé and Crawford appeared and took their seats.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Hon. Mayor & Common Council of the City of Alpena: I hereby offer to sell to the city of Alpena, one first class snow plow for road purposes, as shown in accompanying circular, together with extra seven foot level cut street plow, for the sum of one hundred dollars.

Very Respectfully,
F. S. DEWEY.

Moved by Alderman Alpena that the Comptroller be instructed to purchase one of Mr. Dewey's snow plows, at \$75. Carried by vote as follows: Ayes, Alpena, Blackley, White, Bowden, Wixson, Munton and Daoust. Nays, Placé, Crawford, Campbell and Englefield.

From Robert Napper, offering to put new wheels and axles on horse carts Nos. 1 and 2 for \$200.

Moved by Alderman Daoust that the Chief Engineer be instructed to have said work done as soon as possible.

Moved by Alderman White, as an amendment, that the matter be referred to the Committee on Fire Department, with power to act. Amendment carried by vote as follows: Ayes, Alpena, White, Blackley, Placé, Bowden, Crawford, Wixson, Campbell, Munton and Englefield. Nays, Daoust.

The original motion as amended was put and carried by vote as follows: Ayes, Alpena, Blackley, White, Placé, Bowden, Crawford, Wixson, Campbell, Munton and Englefield. Nays, Daoust.

From Sandy McDougall, presenting a bill of \$15.00 for acting as fireman in Hose Co. No. 1. Referred to the Committee on Fire Department, on motion of Alderman Alpena, by unanimous vote.

REPORT OF OFFICERS.

From the Comptroller recommending the returning of several bills to the Committee on Ways and Means. On motion of Alderman Daoust bills were so referred, by unanimous vote.

From the Comptroller, a report showing the condition of the different funds on hand up to Feb. 1st, 1893. Report accepted and ordered placed on file, on motion of Alderman Campbell, by unanimous vote.

Also, from the Comptroller, reporting that he had collected \$118.00 from D. Desjardins & Son, for the market scales, paid the same to the City Treasurer and charged him with the same.

On motion of Alderman Alpena the report of the Comptroller was accepted and his action concurred in, by unanimous vote.

From the Police Justice, a report for the month of January, showing that there had been 9 arrests made, and that he had collected and paid into the city treasury fines to the amount of \$3.00.

On motion of Alderman White the report was received and the Comptroller instructed to charge the City Treasurer with the same, by unanimous vote.

From the Chief of Fire Department recommending the payment of the following bills:

Hose company No. 1, \$7.20;
Hose company No. 2, 10.00.

On motion of Alderman Alpena the report was received and warrants ordered drawn for the payment of the same, by unanimous vote.

From D. Lincoln, a report as Harbor Master for the season of 1892, showing that he had responded to 60 calls during the season, and presented a bill of \$100 for the same.

Moved by Alderman Campbell that the report of the Harbor Master be received and his bill allowed at \$50. Carried by unanimous vote.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of Mr. Spicer's taxes, was, on motion of Alderman Blackley, granted further time to report on same, by unanimous vote.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The liquor bond of John Gavanagh as principal, with Patrick Culligan and John Beck as sureties, was presented.

Moved by Alderman White that the liquor bond of John Gavanagh be accepted and the sureties thereon be approved. Carried by unanimous vote.

By Alderman Campbell, supported by Alderman Alpena:

Resolved, The Common Council of the city of Alpena, declare that a public improvement to consist of the extending and opening of a public street and highway, four rods wide, being the extension of Miller street, commencing at the intersection of the northerly line of Walnut street, with the westerly line of Miller street extended; thence northwesterly along the westerly line of Miller street extended, six hundred and thirty-one (631) feet, and thence northwesterly to the easterly line of the D. B. C. & A. R. R. right of way; thence northwesterly along the easterly line of said railroad right of way one hundred and twenty-three and two-tenths (123.2) feet; thence